Table 11: **Rev**

HXB2 Location	Author Location	Sequence	Immunogen	Species(HLA)	References
Rev(9–23)	Rev(9–23 HXB2)	DEELIRTVRLIKLLY	HIV-1 infection	human( )	[Blazevic1995a]
• One of four peptides that stimulates in PBLs from HIV-1+ donors both CD4+ Th cell proliferation and CTL to autologous targets incubated with peptide					
Rev(16–35)	Rev(16–35 LAI)	VRLIKFLYQSNPPPNPE-GTR	Vaccine	murine(H-2^d)	[Hinkula1997]
Vaccine: *Vector/type:* DNA *Strain:* LAI *HIV component:* Nef, Tat, Rev					
• Stronger, broader responses were observed in animals vaccinated with DNA epidermally rather than with intramuscular protein					
• Some proliferative response to vaccination was observed to peptides throughout Nef and Tat, less for Rev					
Rev(25–39)	Rev(25–39 HXB2)	SNPPPNPEGTRQARR	HIV-1 infection	human( )	[Blazevic1995a]
• One of four peptides that stimulates in PBLs from HIV-1+ donors both CD4+ Th cell proliferation and CTL to autologous targets incubated with peptide					
Rev(31–50)	Rev(31–50 LAI)	PEGTRQARRNRRRRW-RERQR	Vaccine	murine(H-2^d)	[Hinkula1997]
Vaccine: *Vector/type:* DNA *Strain:* LAI *HIV component:* Nef, Tat, Rev					
• Stronger, broader responses were observed in animals vaccinated with DNA epidermally rather than with intramuscular protein					
• Some proliferative response to vaccination was observed to peptides throughout Nef and Tat, less for Rev					
Rev(33–48)	Rev(33–48 HXB2)	GTRQARRNRRRRWRE-R	HIV-1 infection	human( )	[Blazevic1995a]
• One of four peptides that stimulates in PBLs from HIV-1+ donors both CD4+ Th cell proliferation and CTL to autologous targets incubated with peptide					
Rev(41–56)	Rev(41–56 HXB2)	RRRRWRERQRQIHSIS	HIV-1 infection	human( )	[Blazevic1995a]
• One of four peptides that stimulates in PBLs from HIV-1+ donors both CD4+ Th cell proliferation and CTL to autologous targets incubated with peptide					
Rev(76–95)	Rev(76–95 LAI)	PPLERLTLDCNEDCGT-SGTQ	Vaccine	murine(H-2^b)	[Hinkula1997]
Vaccine: *Vector/type:* DNA *Strain:* LAI *HIV component:* Nef, Tat, Rev					
• Stronger, broader responses were observed in animals vaccinated with DNA epidermally rather than with intramuscular protein					
• Some proliferative response to vaccination was observed to peptides throughout Nef and Tat, less for Rev					

Rev(96–116)	Rev(96–116 LAI)	GVGSPQILVESPTVLES-GTKE	Vaccine	murine(H-2^d)	[Hinkula1997]

Vaccine: *Vector/type:* DNA *Strain:* LAI *HIV component:* Nef, Tat, Rev

- Stronger, broader responses were observed in animals vaccinated with DNA epidermally rather than with intramuscular protein
- Some proliferative response to vaccination was observed to peptides throughout Nef and Tat, less for Rev

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Rev( )	Rev( )	Vaccine	murine( )	[Chan1998]

Vaccine: *Vector/type:* DNA *HIV component:* Rev

- Rev M10 is a construct that was introduced into mice through a genetic vaccination
- Rev was used to test for down-regulation of HIV-1 in infected cells as a method for gene therapy – in the course of this study, Rev-specific IL-2 producing Th cells developed in the mice

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Rev( )	Rev( )	Vaccine	human( )	[Calarota1999a]

Vaccine: *Vector/type:* DNA *HIV component:* Nef, Rev Tat

- Nine HIV-1+ subjects were given one of three DNA vaccinations for nef, rev or tat, and novel proliferative and CTL responses were generated
- The nef DNA immunization induced the highest and most consistent CTLp activity, IFN-γ production, and IL-6 and IgG responses
- Highly active antiretroviral treatment (HAART) did not induce new HIV-specific CTL responses but reduced viral load, while DNA vaccination induced new immune responses but did not reduce viral load – thus this is a potentially complementary and promising combination

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Rev( )	Rev( )	HIV-1 infection, Vaccine	human( )	[Calarota2001]

Vaccine: *Vector/type:* DNA *HIV component:* Nef, Rev, Tat *Stimulatory Agents:* CpG motifs

- This review discusses the cellular immune response, and comments on CpG induction of Th1 cytokines and enhanced immune responses, and HIV-1 DNA vaccine boosting of CTL and Th proliferative responses in asymptomatic HIV+ individuals

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